

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 27 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 9th July 1891.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd July, says that it is difficult to understand how the Military Court at Manipur has sentenced the Regent, who was the ruler of the State, to death. Probably His Excellency the Viceroy will commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The Government of India was not justified in appointing the military officers, who had been sent to revenge the massacre of the European officers, to try the men implicated in the massacre.

Circulation,  
235 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, says that the *Englishman* recommends the annexation of Manipur, referring to the annexation of the Panjáb as a precedent. But the annexation of the Panjáb did not increase British reputation for justice. However, it might be urged in support of the measure that the Sikh monarchy was a powerful one and was considered dangerous to British rule. But Mainpur is a very small state, and the policy of the Government of India towards it has not been marked by any fixed principles. When the ex-Rája was removed from the *gaddi* by the Regent and the Sainapati,

Circulation,  
160 copies.

Condemnation of the suggestion of the *Englishman* regarding the annexation of Manipur.



the Government of India acquiesced in his deposition and recognized the Regent as the *de facto* ruler. But subsequently it attempted to interfere with the Sainapati in an unjustifiable manner, which brought about the late embroglio. The ex-Rája is deserving of reinstatement. Some men recommend the installation of his young son, in order that the British officers might have an opportunity for making good roads and other improvements in the state. But such a proposal would be worse than annexation and would only create a few lucrative berths for some Europeans.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 24th June, complains that the *Pioneer* accused the Mahárája of Benares of sending a telegram to the Czarewitch congratulating His Imperial Highness on his escape from the assault committed on him in Japan. This is a good instance of the way in which Anglo-Indian newspapers create doubts in the mind of Government towards native princes by spreading false rumours. The Mahárája of Benares had better institute a criminal prosecution against the editor of the *Pioneer*, if His Highness sent no such message to the Russian prince.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Tarrar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, says that John Bull is undoubtedly a very cunning fellow and knows best how to make money. He affixes pictures of Hindu gods to the pieces of cloth which he sends to this country, thinking that such pictures tend to popularize his cloth with the Hindus. In the same way he lately put pictures of the Muhammadan prophet on the pieces of cloth intended for sale in Morocco. But as soon as the Sultán of Morocco saw the pictures he ordered the pieces, to which they were affixed, to be confiscated. John Bull can do what he pleases in India, but he should remember that in countries which are not under his rule his thuggee will not be tolerated.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th July, with reference to the views expressed by Lord Cross regarding the native press.



papers, observes that the native newspapers, which are an eye-sore to the Anglo-Indian press, are really a kind of interpreters between Government and the people, and promote the growth of good feeling between them. It is true that there are some newspapers which abuse Government both in and out of season, but their number is small. Nothing could be more unjust than to condemn the whole native press for the faults of a few papers.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd July, referring to the rules framed by the Government of India regarding the publication of newspapers in native states,

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Rules regarding the publication of newspapers in native states.

complains that under those rules no man can edit, print or publish a newspaper or book in a native state without the permission of the Political Agent, and that any man who does so will be liable to expulsion. The rules being an unjust interference with the liberty of native princes, the latter should ask the Government to cancel them.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 1st July, says that Major Vincent has been appointed President of the Rámpur Council and that Mr.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

La Touche, the Commissioner of Allahabad, has been sent to Rámpur to find out the murderers of General Azim-ud-din Khán. Some persons have been ordered to leave Rámpur. It is rumoured that Sir Auckland Colvin, accompanied by a thousand men, will shortly pay a visit to the state and hold a darbár there. According to another rumour the murderers have been discovered and will soon be put on their trial. Several disquieting rumours are afloat regarding Rámpur.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd July, does not approve of the appointment of Major Vincent as President of the Council of Regency in Rámpur, on the ground that he has no experience of revenue work, and observes that a better official could be easily found for the post.

Circulation,  
235 copies.

Appointment of Major Vincent in Rámpur.

The *Dab-daba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 6th July, refers to the arrival of Major Vincent at Rámpur and taking over charge of

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The same.



office, and observes that he appears to be a very clever and intelligent man. It may be hoped that his administration will be equally beneficial to the state and the people. Nawáb Muhammed Safdar Ali Khán, the ex-President, was an intimate friend of General Azim-ud-din Khán and was much grieved at the latter's murder. He repeatedly expressed a desire to resign his post, which he never liked, but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor induced him to hold on. At last he called upon His Honor at Naini Tal and tendered his resignation. His Honor then accepted the resignation and appointed Major Vincent in his place. In accordance with His Honor's orders he will however, still continue to receive the same honours as before, and there is reason to think that the Government of India will bestow a suitable title on him in recognition of his services to the state.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Jam-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 28th June, says that Nawáb Muhammad Safdar Ali Khán, Rámpur. Khán was always on terms of most cordial friendship with the deceased General and performed his duties satisfactorily. The Council has given every possible aid to the British officers in their exertions to find out the General's murderers. Hence it is not very apparent why Government has removed the Nawáb from the council. If Government is not satisfied with the conduct of the council in this matter, the members, too, should have been required to resign their seats. It remains to be seen whether the ex-President will be allowed to live at Rámpur or not.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, in an article headed "we are slaves," observes that the British Government has established peace and order in this country, but that natives have been reduced to poverty and destitution, though they are still happy and contented with the security of life and property they enjoy. Although they possess little real liberty, if any, they pride themselves in the Local Self-Government which Government has granted them. They praise to the skies those very men who look down upon them with contempt. The English education they have received

The condition of natives  
alleged to be not better than  
that of slaves.



has been the cause of their ruin. It has reduced Bráhmans, Chhatris and Vaishas to the condition of Sudras, shaken their faith in their religion and destroyed all patriotism in them, inducing them to hate Indian and like European things. All is not gold that glitters. If they carefully look into their condition, they would find that it does not differ much from that of slaves. They sometimes foolishly aspire to an equality with Europeans, but they should remember that no man will ever treat his slave's son in the same way as his own son. Englishmen are merchants, and they make conquests only to find new markets for their goods. All their efforts are devoted to the advancement of trade, and they are not very scrupulous as to the means they employ to gain their object. Although they boast of having suppressed the slave trade in uncivilized countries, they are ready to turn civilized peoples into slaves. Hence it is impossible that they will ever grant freedom to natives. As soon as the natives raise a cry for freedom they are reminded that they are slaves, but some sopps are thrown to them at the same time. The rulers exercise absolute power, and the people have no business to protest against the introduction of any law or tax, however objectionable it may be. If any persons raise a clamour in any matter, they are treated as ruffians and punished with severity. A child teased its mother by frequently asking her for bread. In order to silence the child she put it on a high place. Finding itself in a very uncomfortable position and ready to fall, it abandoned its cry for bread and entreated the mother to take it down. Government treats natives in the same way. When they persist in demanding the redress of any grievance, Government places them into still greater difficulties, in order to make them forget their demand. The Age of Consent Bill was introduced simply with a view to divert their attention from the political agitation which the Congressionists had maintained in spite of all the threats held out by the officers. When the inhabitants of Benares complained of the hardships caused to them by the increase of municipal taxation and by the scarcity of grain, a Hindu temple was threatened with demolition, and the riots which occurred in consequence led to many men being



utterly ruined and sentenced to severe punishments. Under these circumstances it is necessary that the natives should always remember that they are slaves and act accordingly, in order to escape being plunged into new difficulties.

Circulation,] 260 copies.

Imaginary dialogue between a Governor and the people.

The *Tarrar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, contains the following dialogue between a Governor and his

subjects :—

*Subjects.*—We are reduced to poverty and destitution. If Your Honor renders no relief to us at such an emergency, we shall fall victims to starvation.

*Governor.*—(Looks like a stone statue and breaks his silence after two years).—You niggers, you liars, and you brutes, you have quite bothered me. I don't wish to see your faces any more. Go away.

*Subjects.*—You are famous for your justice and liberality to the poor throughout the world, but, sir—

*Governor.*—That will do. Hold your tongues, you are great villains and have unjustly brought my administration into disrepute. You are not poor, you have lumps of gold buried under your fireplaces; you are not starving, you are accustomed to have only one meal in 48 hours, and your meal does not exceed a pound of corn.

*Subjects.*—May the sun be always in the meridian over your territories! Your Honor is quite right. We cannot get even a pound of corn in 48 hours, and are deserving of sympathy.

*Governor.*—Don't you tease any more. I don't say that you get a pound of corn in 48 hours. But I mean that you can live on a pound of oatmeal a day. I can have no sympathy with you niggers and slaves.

*Subjects.*—You can easily judge of our poverty from the mortuary statistics.

*Governor.*—I know all that. You cannot die of starvation. The mortality among you is due to the circumstance that you



drink impure water and breathe foul air. I shall provide a supply of pure water for you and remove your old temple, which interferes with the free passage of wind.

*Subjects.*—We ask for bread and not for water. There is still a sufficient quantity of water in our wells.

*Governor.*—You are really very impertinent fellows. You can live on water alone and do not require any food. I shall get a law passed to that effect.

*Subjects.*—There is no fighting against fate.

*Vakil for the subjects.*—Just look at the matter dispassionately for a moment. If you take ten pounds of the best kinds of food every day, you should see that the millions of men, whose destinies have been entrusted to you by Providence, and to whom you owe all your rank and wealth, get at least a pound of grain in 48 hours.

*Governor.*—My dear sir, you still believe in God and appear to have thrown all your books of science into the sea. The country was lately visited by many flights of locusts. Did the people sympathize with them? I hold the sword in my hand and have as much sympathy with the people as they have with locusts.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 4th July, condemns the punishments inflicted on the men implicated in the Benares riots as unduly severe, and observes that they are not dakaits or murderers, but respectable and peaceable citizens who broke the law under grave religious provocation. When they were acquitted by the jury which was composed of Europeans as well as natives, the Sessions Judge was not justified in convicting them and still less in dealing with them so severely. In Ireland, Canada or any other civilized country no Judge could disregard the verdict of the jury in this way. (The *Najm-ul-Akhbār*, Etāwah, of the 24th June, thinks that the accused did not deserve to be punished so severely.)

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 1st July, says that a parliamentary return, which has lately been published, shows that 31 deaths occurred in England from starvation. The disclosure has

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Deaths from starvation  
in England and India.



created a deep sensation there. But thousands of men die of starvation every week in this country without attracting public attention. A committee consisting of influential private gentlemen should inquire into the poverty of the people and give due publicity in England to the results of its inquiries. In that case the officers would not find it easy to attribute the deaths, brought about by starvation; to fever, and to provide water-supplies at a heavy cost, in utter disregard of any remedial measures in connection with the scarcity of grain.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for June, complains that European officers show undue indulgence to Europeans in all matters and very leniently deal with European offenders in mixed cases. The statements of Europeans, even if utterly false, are readily believed, and Chaplains use their influence on the officers in behalf of Europeans and Eurasians. The complaints made to the higher authorities against the high-handed proceedings of subordinate European officials end in nothing. If any officer interferes and rebukes his subordinate who has misbehaved himself, he is turned out of society. Natives, in spite of all their efforts, can seldom obtain a patient hearing, while a most thorough inquiry is instituted and heaven and hell are moved in connection with any case affecting an ordinary Eurasian. Even the affidavits of natives are considered as of no value, but those of Eurasians are received as Gospel truth. The people are exposed to great distress from want of employment. In any civil, criminal or revenue case in which the Queen-Empress is the plaintiff and a poor native the defendant, the Judge, whether he be a native or a European, leans towards the former, in utter disregard of the law and facts, with a view to gain the good-will of the higher authorities. There is an able Vakil or Barrister-at-law to prosecute the case on behalf of the Empress, while the poor defendant, who is no match for him, has to conduct his case himself. If the case is a criminal one, the accused is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. On his arrival in the jail some low-paid jail clerk, who knows nothing of the law, draws up a petition of appeal on his behalf, which is forwarded to the appellate court. Again the Empress is represented by



some able Vakíl or Barrister, while the appellant is unrepresented, and the appeal is readily dismissed. The Subordinate Native Magistrates are much afraid of the Court Inspector and accede to his wishes in every case. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that justice should be administered properly and British rule should long remain popular with the people.

The same paper complains that some Magistrates and Judges, after hearing only a portion of the evidence, form their opinions and sometimes even write up their judgments, which is manifestly very objectionable. Sometimes a party to a suit is not allowed to fully cross-examine the witnesses of the other party. Such Magistrates and Judges are creating dissatisfaction in the country by their illegal proceedings, and they are very likely to be relegated to hell after death. At Allahabad a Deputy Magistrate tore up a petition presented by a man, threw away many petitions and refused to receive others. He has ordered his court officials to examine and take down the statements of parties, which will be subsequently copied by him. Evidently such proceedings are opposed to the Orders and Circulars of Government, the High Court and the Board of Revenue.

The same paper complains that a new Munsif at Allahabad, who is a Barrister-at-law, does not allow any men other than the parties to a suit and their pleaders to enter his court, on the ground that the court room is very small. Such an entire exclusion of the public from the court is open to serious objection. At least as many men as can be conveniently accommodated in the room should be admitted. The best thing would be that the Munsif should apply to Government for the enlargement of the room.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd July, adverting to rules framed by Government regarding the impending revision of settlement in Oudh, regrets to notice that the Settlement Officer has been instructed not to depend on the rentrolls which may be submitted by landholders. Such a direction is very objectionable

Circulation,  
235 copies.



and will involve great hardship to zamíndárs. The rentrolls filed by a landlord should be accepted as correct, unless the Settlement Officer has reason to doubt their accuracy. If he be convicted of having submitted false or forged rolls, he should be severely dealt with. Even in native states settlements are characterized by leniency. Indeed, the revenue assessments should be light rather than heavy. As it is, the condition of landlords and tenants is unsatisfactory; and any increase in the assessments is sure to precipitate their ruin. At the last settlement the revenue was heavily assessed in several districts, and the assessments had afterwards to be reduced. In some estates the assessments made at the last settlement were so heavy that the landlords do not yet receive the profits to which they are fairly entitled. The officers are under the impression that the system under which the landlord shares the crops with the tenants affords special facilities for the rents being understated by landlords, but that system is largely prevalent only in the Gonda district. It is to be hoped Sir Auckland Colvin will reconsider the rules.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th June, received on the 4th July, complains that many applications made by landholders for the ejectment of tenants under section 38 of the Rent Act (XII of 1881) have been rejected this year, on the ground that the notices of ejectment were served on the tenants after 1st April, the rejections being made on the strength of the ruling in the case of Karamat Ali *versus* Bihari Lal. The decisions of the courts are illegal. Applications for ejectment can be made to tahsildárs at any time between the first day of January and the first day of April, under section 38 of the Rent Act. Supposing applications are made on 31st March, and the tenants live at a distance from the tahsildár's office. It is simply impossible that notices should be issued and served on the tenants next day. If old records were examined, it would be found that in many instances applications were filed in January but notices were served in April. A landholder can only be held responsible for filing the application in due time, but the issue and the service



of the notice depend entirely on the tahsildar's office. Moreover, the ruling in *Karamat Ali versus Bihari Lal* is not fully applicable to the cases to which it has been applied. The rejection of such applications will cause great loss to landholders, particularly in those cases in which the tenants will complete their twelfth year of occupancy this year and will become entitled to the right of occupancy next year. The landholders should not acquiesce in the decisions of the subordinate officials, but should seek redress in the higher courts.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 1st July, observes that the members of the Cawnpore municipal board and Government. municipal board are entitled to the gratitude of the inhabitants not only of Cawnpore but of the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for their firmness and courage. They have shown that natives, even in their present down-trodden state, have not lost all sense of humanity and will under no official pressure cut the throats of the people. Selfishness has blinded the subservient members of the Lucknow board. The Cawnpore board was not frightened by the rebukes and threats held out to it by Government, and remained firm. The Commissioner went to Cawnpore and had an interview with the members. He told them that Government thought that the cost of the water-works would be only 21 lakhs and not 27½ lakhs, as had been estimated, and that Government was ready to contribute eight lakhs instead of five. Hence it will be perceived that a little firmness on the part of the board has saved 10½ lakhs of rupees. The *Hindustani* then refers to the proceedings of the meeting of the board held on the 25th June, giving the substance of Mr. Sidh Gopal's speech and his proposals, which are as follow :— First, the streets in Colonelganj and Anwariganj should be widened at an expense of four lakhs, to improve the sanitary condition of those parts of the city. Secondly, water-works and drainage works should be constructed at a cost of 21 lakhs. Thirdly, an application should be made to Government to contribute 12 lakhs and to lend the remaining 13 lakhs, which may be repaid by the board by instalments in 20 years. Fourthly, Government may empower the board to levy a tax on incomes exceeding Rs. 150 a year. Fifthly, if Govern-



ment does not approve the third and the fourth proposals, water should be brought from the canal to the city to flush the drains, and that six lakhs should be borrowed to meet the cost. The board also resolved that the managers of the Leather Factory should be forbidden to throw the dirty water of the factory into the Ganges. A class of men which has the boldness to expose the acts of official high-handedness has arisen in every place, and Government will be well-advised in enlisting the sympathies of that class instead of uselessly endeavouring to repress it.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, says that Scarcity of grain and there is great distress among the people, police oppression. owing to the scarcity of grain which prevails in all parts of the country. The police continue to oppress them as usual, and on occasions of riots even innocent men are readily punished by officers. What will be the ultimate result of these things? It is true that great irregularities also prevailed in the time of Muhammad Sháh, the Marahatas and the Sikhs, but the then rulers occasionally bestowed gifts and rewards on noblemen with great liberality. On the other hand, only downright fleecing is practised under the present rule. The country is no longer capable of bearing such hardships.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 24th June, is glad Christian missionaries to notice that Government has acceded and Hindu religious fairs. ed to the prayer of the landlords of Hóoghly and forbidden Christian missionaries to preach at the Hindu religious fairs. This is as it should be, and the prohibition reflects credit on the justice and sagacity of Government. But the prohibition should be extended to the religious fairs of other communities also.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The same paper says that the late religious riots at Benares Need for the exercise of and Calcutta show the necessity for greater caution in issuing the exercise of greater caution in orders affecting any religion. issuing orders affecting any religion. When a District Magistrate or a Municipal Board has occasion to issue any such orders, he or it, as the case may be, should refer the matter to the Local Government, which may



pass proper orders after giving the persons, who may be affected by the orders, an opportunity for making objections, if any.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd July, contains a cartoon in which the proposed water-works at Lucknow are represented as a fountain of water resting on the tongue of a large snake marked the water-rate.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Âm* (Agra), of the 1st July, urges an increase in the number of standposts at Agra, the extension of pipes to by-lanes, and the construction of drains to carry off waste water.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st July, thanks Sir Auckland Colvin for the complimentary remarks made regarding it in the last two North-Western Provinces and Oudh Administration Reports, especially as it generally makes unfavourable comments on His Honor's measures and proceedings. Rája Rámpal Singh considers himself amply rewarded for the money and time spent by him in conducting it by the praises bestowed upon it by His Honor.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 6th July, expresses great satisfaction that Government has turned the private Hindu school at Almora into a Government superior zila school since the 1st idem, and observes that the inhabitants of Kumaun are very thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin, the Director of Public Instruction, the Commissioner and the Senior Assistant Commissioner for this favour.

Circulation,  
105 copies.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 2nd July, on the authority of a correspondent, advertising to the case of Babu Madho Prasád, the editor of the *Khichri Samákhár*, Mirzapur, who was prosecuted by Maulvi Farzand Ali, Vakíl, for libel, states that on the 29th June the accused was convicted and sentenced

Circulation,  
400 copies.



by the Sessions Judge to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. On the same day an appeal was filed before the High Court, which ordered the District Magistrate to release the convict on sufficient security being given. The Magistrate required the editor to give two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each, the sureties being lambardárs, but the editor offered Rs. 2,000 in cash as bail, which was not accepted. The matter was brought to the notice of the High Court, which ordered the proffered security to be accepted.

Circulation,  
250 copies.]]

The *Rámpatáká* (Allahabad), of the 1st July, complains Baháduraganj road, Allahabad. that the road leading to Baháduraganj from the Jhanjhari bridge in Johnstoneganj is in a very bad state. It has been covered with rubbish and broken tiles, with a view to improve it, but those things have really made it worse. The best plan would be to deepen the drain and to make a good pathway along its bank.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.                | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbar                | Agra      | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Tajammul Husain       | July 7th                      | 1891.            | 262 copies.                                      |
| 2   | Al-Nadwa-i-Hind            | Meerut    | "             | "                             | Muqarrab Husain Khan. | June 30th                     | "                | 65 "                                             |
| 3   | Akhbar-ul-Mominin          | Lucknow   | "             | Bi-monthly,                   | Zawar Husain          | April 11th & May 10th & 24th. | "                | 200 "                                            |
| 4   | Nam-i-Taswir               | Cawnpore  | "             | Weekly                        | Rahmat-ul-lah         | June 30th                     | "                | 200 "                                            |
| 5   | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh   | Urdu-English. | Bi-weekly                     | Alim-ul-lah           | July 4th                      | "                | 469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 6   | Almora Akhbar              | Almora    | Hindi         | Weekly                        | Sada Nand             | 6th                           | "                | 105 copies.                                      |
| 7   | Anjuman-i-Hind             | Lucknow   | Urdu          | "                             | Krishn Lal            | 4th                           | "                | 129 "                                            |
| 8   | Al-Nadwa-i-Hind            | "         | "             | "                             | Ahmad Ali             | 3rd                           | "                | 235 "                                            |
| 9   | Al-Nadwa-i-Hind            | Banaras   | Hindi         | "                             | Ram Krishn Varmá      | 6th                           | "                | 1,500 "                                          |
| 10  | Colonel                    | Moradabad | Urdu          | "                             | Banwari Lal           | 1st                           | "                | 200 copies.                                      |
| 11  | Dakshin-i-Qaimari          | Bareilly  | "             | "                             | Thakur Prasad         | 4th                           | "                | 450 "                                            |
| 12  | Dakshin-i-Sikanderi        | Rampur    | "             | "                             | Muhammad Husain,      | 6th                           | "                | 50 "                                             |
| 13  | Debir-i-Hind               | Agra      | "             | Tri-monthly,                  | Amin-ul-din           | 1st                           | "                | 200 "                                            |
| 14  | Dewanagri Gazette          | Meerut    | Hindi         | Monthly                       | Gauri Datt            | For June                      | "                | 500 "                                            |
| 15  | Fatah                      | Gorakhpur | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Nizam Ahmad           | July 1st                      | "                | 400 "                                            |
| 16  | Edalat-i-Hind              | Allahabad | "             | Monthly                       | Beni Prasad           | For June                      | "                |                                                  |



*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

| No. | NAME.                   | LOCALITY.            | LANGUAGE.           | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME<br>OF<br>PUBLISHER.                | DATE OF PAPER.               | DATE<br>OF<br>RECEIPT.       | CIRCULATION.                                                 |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17  | <i>Hindustān</i>        | ...<br>Kālakankar... | Hindi               | Daily                               | Gur Datt Sukla ...                      | 1891.<br>July 2nd to 8th ... | 1891.<br>July 3rd to 9th ... | 500 copies.                                                  |
| 18  | <i>Hindustāni</i>       | ...<br>Lucknow ...   | Urdu                | Weekly                              | Gangā Prasad<br>Varma.                  | " 1st ...                    | " 3rd ...                    | 300 "                                                        |
| 19  | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>   | ...<br>Jaipur ...    | Hindi-Urdu,         | Bi-weekly                           | Mahavir Prasad ...                      | June 24th & 27th ...         | " 4th ...                    | 100 "                                                        |
| 20  | <i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>    | ...<br>Moradabad ... | Urdu                | Weekly                              | Jamshed Ali ...                         | " 28th ...                   | " 5th ...                    | 150 "                                                        |
| 21  | <i>Jubilee Paper</i>    | ...<br>Lucknow ...   | "                   | Bi-monthly                          | Yaqub Khan ...                          | July 1st ...                 | " 4th ...                    | 300 "                                                        |
| 22  | <i>Kārdmah</i>          | ...<br>" ...         | "                   | Weekly                              | Muhammad Yaqub,<br>Lakshmi Shankar      | " 2nd ...                    | " 5th ...                    | 250 "                                                        |
| 23  | <i>Kāshi Patrikā</i>    | ...<br>Benares ...   | Hindi-Urdu,         | "                                   | Misra, M.A.                             | " 3rd ...                    | " ...                        | 500 copies<br>(including<br>343 copies<br>taken by<br>Govt.) |
| 24  | <i>Kāyasth Abhār</i>    | ...<br>Lucknow ...   | Urdu                | "                                   | Budra Prasad ...                        | 1st ...                      | 9th ...                      | 1,100 copies.                                                |
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